Equal Rights

VOL. XI, No. 35
FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,
OCTOBER 11, 1924

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS WASHINGTON D.C.
OCT 10 1924

Anna Van Skite, Candidate for Congress

Prohibition Ticket

Ninth District of Pennsylvania

Feminist Notes

Feminists In France

THE agitation for woman suffrage in France, while carried on by comparatively few women, has gained in strength recently, according to reports from French women working in the feminist movement. It received an impetus through the publicity given it when in May, 1910, after electioneering was well under way for the general elections, six women suddenly sprang into prominence by offering themselves as candidates for Parliament. The announcement came like an electrifying shock to the staid officials of state, who were so startled by this departure from all precedent that they were at a loss how to proceed. The Napoleonic Civil Code was consulted, but no help was forthcoming from there. The subject filled the papers and discussion and argument rocked the whole nation. Finally the question was referred to the Council of State, which decided that women were ineligible to election to Parliament, because they were not duly registered voters. This, of course, was the best means of attracting the attention of the women of the country to their disfranchisement. Many feminist organizations have since sprung up, till now there are over 150 flourishing circles, whose members are waylaying politicians and organizing suffrage meetings. Among the leading French women who are today championing the suffrage cause are Maria Verone, Mme. deWitt Schlumberger, Mme. Avril de Sainte Croix, Mme. Marguerite Durand and Mme. Cecile Brunschvic.

New South Wales Women's League

THE Women's League of New South Wales, Australia, announces that it has changed its basis of membership so as to make itself non-partisan and to require that all members place principles before party. The League announces its objects as follows:

"1—Loyalty to the King and Empire.

"2—The enfranchisement of women on the same terms as men.

"3—An equal moral standard between men and women.

"4—Women in Municipal Councils and Parliament.

"5—Equal pay for equal work, and the professions as between men and women.

"6—(a) Equal guardianship of children.
(b) Reforms in child welfare.

"7—The League of Nations and the practical application of the principle of equal opportunity for men and women within it.

"8—The education of women on public questions on non-party lines."

Western Australian Women

THE Women's Service Guilds of Western Australia have opened headquarters at 191 Murray street, Perth. The Guilds have been in existence for fifteen years. Their object is stated in their platform, as follows:

"1—To educate women on social and economic questions; to support from the standpoint of women any movement to protect, defend and uplift humanity; to be loyal citizens of State, Commonwealth and Empire; to seek public good and not personal advantage.

"2—To educate women on the moral, social and economic disadvantages of the use of alcohol as a beverage, with the object of securing National Prohibition."

The Guild publishes a monthly paper—*The Dawn.*

Women In The League of Nations

AMONG the women who have been appointed as representatives to the Assembly of the League of Nations, which is now meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, is Mrs. E. F. Allen, alternate delegate from Australia. Mrs. Allen was educated at Christ Church, New Zealand, where she secured her M.A. She then took up the study of law and became a barrister. As women were not allowed to enter the legal profession at that time, she turned her attention to journalism, accepted a position on the Melbourne *Argus* and writes under the name of "Vesta." She is one of the founders of the Lyceum Club, Melbourne, and is associated with the big creche and free kindergarten movements.

Peace Conference In Germany

ENGLISH, French and German women working for international peace held a conference in Hamburg, Germany, from Monday, September 29th, to Wednesday, October 1st, under the auspices of the German section of the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom. Reports of the International Congress for Peace and Freedom, which met in Washington last spring, held a principal place on the program. Emeline Pethick-Lawrence of London reported on the peace work. Madame Marcelle Capy of Paris, who was in attendance at the Washington conference, spoke of the French phase. Among the speakers were Dr. Anita Augspurg, Lida Gustava Heymann and Gertrud Baer of Germany, who were guests at the Woman's Party Headquarters during their visit to Washington last spring. Fraulein Heymann gave a general resume of the peace situation in all foreign countries, as reported at the Washington conference.

The Hindu Woman

THE Wesleyan Mission of Mysore City, India, has just sent to EQUAL RIGHTS an account of the position of the Hindu women, among whom the mission is working. The account states:

"When a boy is born into a Hindu family there is great rejoicing. Hundreds and thousands of rupees are squandered on this occasion; but if a girl is born, there is usually severe mourning, because from the very beginning she is considered to be another's property. On account of this there is very often little thought given to her upbringing. Finding few occasions for her to enjoy fully her rightful heritage of parental love, she grows up in constant fear. Sometimes her life also gradually comes to an untimely end. However, if in the providence of God her life is spared, it is a miserable life in many cases.

"In comparison with the boy, she is given very inferior food. All the delicacies, fruits of the season, etc., are largely given to the boy. Even in the coldest weather the poor girl is usually provided with but a single garment of muslin or longcloth. Oftentimes she is deprived even of the privilege of the comfort and cleanliness of bathing. The male members of the family mostly make her conform to their old superstitutions and forbid ablutions on several so-called inauspicious days, to which custom they themselves have never conformed. In short, there is one law for men and another for women. And woman's tendency is usually downward.

"Some of the causes of this degradation of Hindu women are based upon some festivals, common sayings, traditions and religious rites in vogue at present among the Hindus:

"1—Take, for example, the festival of Lohri. Here the birth of a boy, his betrothal and marriage are rejoiced over in songs, year by year, but no mention is made concerning such events in the life of a girl.

"2—In their common form of giving blessings, the people say, 'May God grant you a son.' For sons are considered to relieve the father from every sort of debt, either of this life or of a former life.

"3—Many Hindu religious writings testify that whenever and wherever the ancient people prayed for any offspring, they always asked for a son, but never for a daughter."

News of the Campaign

IF anyone thinks that women do not incline naturally toward politics, one should drop in at the WOMEN FOR CONGRESS headquarters at 1505 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and breathe the atmosphere of a real, live campaign.

A well systematized organization has been set in motion there. A dozen vigorous workers, each with her own particular "job" clearly defined, are busily engaged in promoting the campaign which will tell to the world at large the determination of women to have a voice in the affairs of their country.

A large reception room gives an appearance of good cheer and comfort. The purple, white and gold banners of the Woman's Party fill the room. Pictures of the women candidates for Congress vie in interest with a bulletin of press comments and news of the campaign. Adjoining rooms furnish space for the executive work.

LOCAL interest in Philadelphia is growing and requests for information are constantly coming in. Last week a deputation from the Democratic Citizens' Committee of Philadelphia, headed by the chairman, A. Jefferson Dunn, called at headquarters to offer assistance.

The State Legislative Board of Pennsylvania of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen has sent formal letters of endorsement to the Woman's Party candidates, and have offered their aid to the Woman's Party in its campaign.

This week the huge street banners have been stretched across the principal streets in the districts of the candidates. The banner in Mrs. Collet's district bear the inscription:

"Vote for Jessie Collet for Congress."

"Defeat Graham."

"He is against Equal Rights for women."

Similar banners have been put up in the other districts.

Thus is thrown into relief the real motivating thought of the WOMEN FOR CONGRESS campaign.

The Woman's Party Candidates

THE WOMAN'S PARTY IS CONDUCTING A NON-PARTISAN CAMPAIGN TO ELECT WOMEN TO CONGRESS.

WHILE IT WISHES SUCCESS TO ALL WOMEN CANDIDATES, IT IS CONCENTRATING ITS STRENGTH ON THE FIVE CANDIDATES FROM PENNSYLVANIA, IN THE BELIEF THAT IT CAN ACCOMPLISH MORE BY CONCENTRATING IN ONE STATE, THAN IT COULD BY SCATTERING ITS FORCES OVER THE COUNTRY.

ALL OF THE FIVE PENNSYLVANIA CANDIDATES ARE MEMBERS OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY; ALL ARE STRONG FEMINISTS AND SUPPORTERS OF THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT; ALL ARE SPLENDID WOMEN AND THE TYPE ONE WOULD LIKE TO SEE IN CONGRESS.

MRS. JESSIE COLLET, Philadelphia, Pa.

DISTRICT—2nd Congressional District of Pennsylvania.
TICKET—Democratic and La Follette.
OPPONENT—George S. Graham, Republican.
VOTING POPULATION—36,862 votes cast in district in 1922 for Congressman.
MAJORITY OF PRESENT INCUMBENT—Graham's majority in 1922 was 26,078.

MRS. JENNIE DORNBLUM, Philadelphia, Pa.

DISTRICT—3rd Congressional District of Pennsylvania.
TICKET—La Follette.
OPPONENTS—Harry C. Ransley, Republican.
Edward P. Carroll, Democrat.
VOTING POPULATION—39,185 votes cast in district in 1922 for Congressman.
MAJORITY OF PRESENT INCUMBENT—Ransley's majority in 1922 was 26,931.

MISS ANNA VAN SKITE, Pottstown, Pa,

DISTRICT—9th Congressional District of Pennsylvania.
TICKET—Prohibition.
OPPONENTS—Henry W. Watson, Republican.
C. William Freed, Democrat.
Elmer H. Young, Socialist.
VOTING POPULATION—51,838 votes cast in district in 1922 for Congressman.
MAJORITY OF PRESENT INCUMBENT—Watson's majority in 1922 was 12,266.

MRS. DAISY DETTERLEIN, Lancaster, Pa.

DISTRICT—10th Congressional District of Pennsylvania.
TICKET—La Follette.
OPPONENTS—William W. Greist, Republican.
Frank C. Musser, Democrat.
VOTING POPULATION—63,562 votes cast in district in 1922 for Congressman.
MAJORITY OF PRESENT INCUMBENT—Greist's majority in 1922 was 3,528.

MRS. ELIZABETH R. CULBERTSON, Meadville, Pa.

DISTRICT—29th Congressional District of Pennsylvania.
TICKET—Prohibition and La Follette.
OPPONENTS—Milton W. Shreve, Republican.
Edward M. Murphy, Democrat.
G. F. Burger, Socialist.
VOTING POPULATION—32,333 votes cast in district in 1922 for Congressman.
MAJORITY OF PRESENT INCUMBENT—Shreve's majority in 1922 was 5,753.

A COMMITTEE of canvassers has started out armed with bundles of posters for distribution, setting forth the non-partisanship of the campaign and stressing the Equal Rights issue. A telephone campaign has been started, through which can be utilized the service of those unable to leave their homes. Registration lists are being followed alphabetically.

Street meetings are being held for Mrs. Collet and Mrs. Dornblum, the two Philadelphia candidates, on the busiest corners. At noon speakers address the workers in the neighborhood of various factories. The famous "stumpster," the glorified soapbox on wheels, which was designed for the suffrage campaign days by Mrs. Katherine Halligan, one of the Woman's Party Founders, has again made its appearance.

The Pennsylvania branch has sent out letters to all its members asking for financial support for the campaign.

FROM Mrs. Culbertson's district comes the report of much activity. Mrs. Anna Dell Beatty, a member of the National Woman's Party and treasurer for the Crawford county branch of the League of Women Voters, is her campaign manager. Zona Gale, a member of the National Council of the Woman's Party, spoke at a subscription dinner which launched the Woman's Party campaign at Erie, and another at Meadville, the two county-seats of the district.

The Wilmington, Del., branch has offered to cooperate with the Pennsylvania branch in the campaign work, and Mrs. Edwin B. Jones of that city is organizing a group for active work.

Equal Rights

OFFICIAL ORGAN
of the
National Woman's Party
Capitol Hill
Washington, D. C.

Published weekly
at 19 West Chase Street
Baltimore, Md.

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Entered as second-class matter at Postoffice, Baltimore, Md., under Act March 3, 1870.

Subscription, $2.00 A Year

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MEMBERSHIP OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

Annual Dues..... $10.00
Associate Members..... $1.00
Founders.....$100.00
Life Members.....$1,000.00
Endowers.....$5,000.00
Sustainers.....$5,000.00

OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

To remove all forms of the subjection of women.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation"

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 21.
House Joint Resolution Number 75.]

Introduced in the Senate, December 10, 1923, by SENATOR CHARLES E. CURTIS.
Introduced in the House of Representatives, December 13, 1923, by REPRESENTATIVE D. R. ANTHONY.

The Campaign and The Amendment

THE Woman's Party is conducting a non-partisan WOMEN FOR CONGRESS campaign in the hope of securing the election to Congress of qualified women, so that women may share with men the direction of our national life and, in particular, may be in a position to work for the Equal Rights Amendment and for all interests of women from the vantage ground of the inside of Congress.

All the women for whom the Woman's Party is working are running in districts where the present Congressman is either hostile or indifferent to the Equal Rights Amendment. Foremost among these opponents is Congressman Graham, Republican nominee for the Second Congressional District of Pennsylvania, against whom Mrs. Jessie Collet, the Democratic nominee, is running. Mr. Graham, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee in Congress, has steadfastly opposed the Equal Rights Amendment. When the Amendment was first introduced in Congress, last December, it immediately came up against the blockade of the Judiciary Committee, with Mr. Graham at its head, and past that blockade it never progressed. Each of the other WOMEN FOR CONGRESS campaigns which the Woman's Party is conducting is also in a district where the present incumbent is either hostile or indifferent to the Amendment.

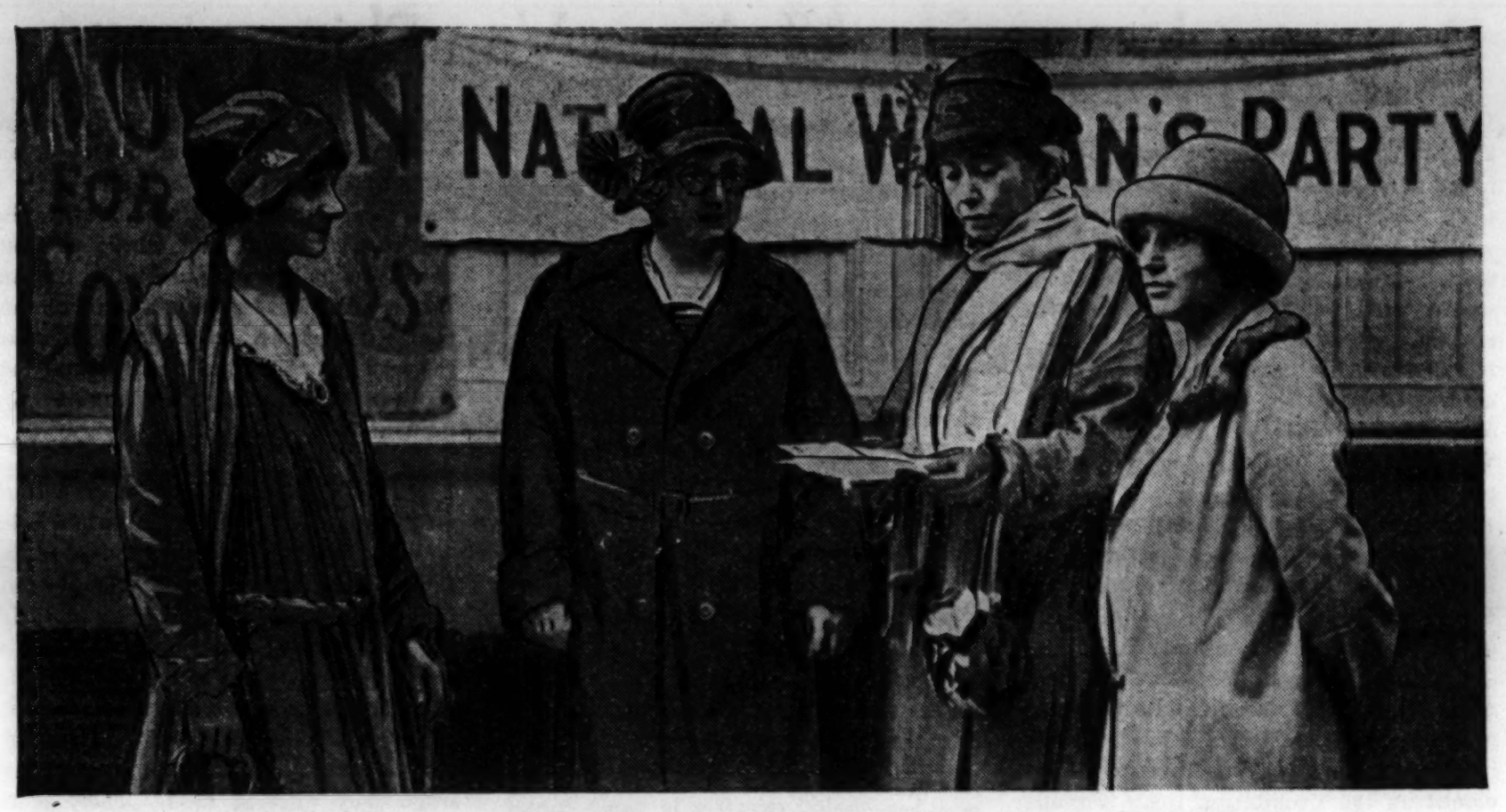
The campaign, therefore, whether or not it results in the actual election of women, must necessarily make the Equal Rights Amendment and the position of women in general more of an issue in the election than it would otherwise be. The women candidates for whom we are working are standard-bearers for the woman's cause—taking the cause of Equal Rights for women before the people. When political leaders see women uniting back of women, regardless of party, because the women candidates stand for Equal Rights, they will see that it is political wisdom to stand for Equal Rights. When politicians once see that it is politically *expedient* to support Equal Rights, the Amendment will quickly be passed by Congress.

The Home Maker and Congress

IN a Congress composed of men the greatest unorganized industry in the world, that of the homemaker, is without representation. In a day when there are farm blocs, labor blocs and many other groups in Congress, representing special interests, the homemaker is conspicuously absent. Yet we are told by lecturers, preachers, political scientists, textbook writers, etc., that the home is the primary social unit. On every hand we are impressed with the teaching that the home is the basis of our social structure. The homemaker is earnestly exhorted to save the home from disintegration and thus to build up the nation. And yet she has no direct part in enacting the legislation concerning the home.

At each session of Congress many bills are introduced which directly affect the home. They vary greatly in range and character, from acts regulating food inspection to a bill for a uniform divorce law. Yet the homemaker, upon whom such great responsibility is placed, has no voice and no vote in the consideration of these measures. The home point of view is the only one representing a vast industry, which does not count directly in regulating the life of the nation.

Women are becoming aware of the true relation between the home and the government. That relation should be one of adequate representation and co-operation. Women are organizing a campaign to place women in Congress largely because their duty to the home demands such action.



CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS CONFERRING WITH PENNSYLVANIA CHAIRMAN OF WOMAN'S PARTY
Jessie Collet, Anna Van Skite, Mrs. Carl C. Grammar, Pennsylvania State Chairman, and Jennie Dornblum

Anna Van Skite---Candidate for Congress

Miss Van Skite's Story

I WAS born in Chester county, on October 9th, 1869. My parents were George and Susanna (Eshbach) Van Skite, who were born in Montgomery county, but settled in the adjoining county.

I attended the village school at Grove Village until I was sixteen years old. My teacher, Miss Lavinia Hawkes, now Mrs. J. C. Strickland of Llanerch, Pennsylvania, had taken a personal interest in me while she was the village teacher, and thought she discovered teaching ability.

To her I owe much. She gave me hours out of school to help me prepare for the teachers' examinations of 1886. To her delight and mine, I passed and secured a position as teacher in a little red schoolhouse in Douglass township, Montgomery county. As the children, with very few exceptions, spoke Pennsylvania Dutch, and I spoke English only, the year's work was not very successful; so in 1887 I applied for a school in Lower Pottsgrove, an English-speaking community, and was assigned to grades one to four in the Madison School, with sixty pupils.

In 1888 the borough limits of Pottstown were extended so that they included the Madison building with others. This began my teaching career in Pottstown, which continued from 1888 until 1924, without any break until this year, when, for the first time, I am taking a year's leave of absence. To raise the standard of my teacher's certificate, I attended spring sessions at the West Chester State Normal in 1887-88. I have since taken many special courses under various university instructors.

BECAUSE our vacations were without pay and the monthly salaries ranged from $35.00 to $45.00, I accepted various positions in the summer hotels of Ocean Grove, New Jersey, in order to have vacations at the seashore. Gradually I learned the business, and in 1911 rented a small boarding house. The business has increased, until now I am able to add to the pleasure and comfort of several hundred vacationists each summer. My object was a summer outing for myself and others similarly situated, with a little left over. It has been a great pleasure to provide a real holiday to busy workers and the aged.

WHILE I was a student at West Chester I became associated with the W. C. T. U. I have retained membership in this organization, having been actively engaged in all the local work done by the Pottstown Union.

I am a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Pottstown, and have been a teacher or officer in the Sunday School for thirty years.

I am a member and a Founder of the Woman's Party.

A teacher's life is a busy one, and I could not participate in all reforms as much as I desired. I have always done what I could, if not by personal efforts, then by my contributions, sometimes small by necessity.

I BELIEVE in Equal Rights for men and women. If elected to Congress, I will do my utmost to serve the women of our nation, who have so long been practically unrepresented in Congress. I will also do my utmost to serve the nation as a whole. My life as a country teacher for thirty-five years has brought me into close touch with the homes and the lives of the people of my district. I know their needs —their anxieties. If they send me to Congress, I will work to meet these needs; I will work to raise the status of women; I will work for world peace; I will work to see that our prohibition laws are vigorously enforced; I will work for a more honest government; I will work for purer food; I will work for better housing conditions; I will work for better labor conditions.

Probably no one the country over knows the need of these things better than does the country school teacher. My years of intimate contact with so many lives makes me want to be of service in trying to bring about a better condition of society for all of our people.

Impressions of Anna Van Skite

By Gaeta Wold Boyer

A WOMAN of deep convictions, with a conscience that sleeps neither night nor day, Anna Van Skite of Pottstown, Prohibition candidate for Congress, would be a force in Congress that would work unflinchingly for the interests of women, and for better conditions in every respect.

An excellent commentary on her character was embodied in the exclamation of a neighbor when she heard that Miss Van Skite had consented to make the race for Congress:

"Well," she said, "if anyone thinks Miss Van Skite is running for the fun of it, I guess they'll find they're mistaken. She never took up a job yet that she didn't see through to the finish."

Nominations seem to seek Miss Van Skite in spite of herself. In the four years since woman suffrage has obtained in Pennsylvania she has regularly been named on the Prohibition ticket for one office or another. First it was for prothonotary of the county, then it was for the town council and then for the general assembly of the state; now it is for Congress.

MISS VAN SKITE is an earnest supporter of the Equal Rights Amendment, and her support is based on personal experience. She conducts a cafeteria at Ocean Grove, N. J., during the summer season. There she has seen restrictive legislation for women in industry making women's labor so expensive, through the restrictions placed upon it, that the jobs are often given to men in preference.

The New Jersey laws require that women in restaurants and bakeries must work no more than fifty-four hours a week, and must be given a day off each week. This free day must be given, even though their hours may be so short as to aggregate only twenty-four hours a week. The day off naturally necessitates the employment of an extra cook, and in consequence restaurants accordingly employ almost altogether only men cooks. Miss Van Skite, as a confirmed feminist, resents this handicap for women and continues to employ women cooks, though it entails an extra member on her staff. In like manner she employs extra counter girls to make up for the extra time off, and her "help" expense is much larger than in other cafeterias for that reason.

"But I have never put money before anything else," she said, "and I believe women should be given an equal chance with men. I do not believe in long hours for women or for men either, but the law should not make it harder for one to get employment than the other if she is competent. My head cook I have had for eight years, and two others have been with me four years, so you see I am not a hard taskmaster. But I now have to carry a fourth cook to make up for the time-off regulation."

Miss Van Skite conducted for a time a boarding-house at Ocean Grove, and later opened a cafeteria, which grew to such proportions that she enlarged her quarters and her staff, until she now caters to 900 people in one day. And that is her way of getting a summer vacation out of town, a luxury from which she was cut off by the limited salary she received for teaching, her regular profession.

MISS VAN SKITE has been actively interested in prohibition since her girlhood, when she joined an organization in the normal school. She is treasurer of the local W. C. T. U., and during the prohibition fight engaged in active work for the passage of the amendment.

In Montgomery county there are scores of people who speak of her fondly for the help she has given them unostentatiously when they were in need. There is the case of a Greek immigrant, who landed in that section a number of years ago, eager for an education in American ways and in the English language. Miss Van Skite gave of her time, money and sympathy to this young man, who has since been very successful in business and is now well established in the world.

With her long years of teaching experience she has naturally developed a deep interest in the welfare of the young and an abiding purpose to give them a clean, straight world to grow up in. That was the secret of her entrance into public life.

"Defeat Watson---He Opposes Equal Rights For Women"

WATSON is another of the Congressmen whom the Woman's Party is opposing in the WOMEN FOR CONGRESS fight in Pennsylvania. Mr. Watson has a remarkably consistent record of reactionaryism, anti-feminism, prohibition and anti-child welfare. He has been the representative of this district in Congress since 1915. His record shows him voting against or remaining silent on almost all progressive legislation.

In 1919 Mr. Watson voted against woman suffrage. He has refused to support the Equal Rights Amendment. The political, civil and economic status of women interests him not the least.

Anna Van Skite of Pottstown, who is opposing Mr. Watson for re-election, is running on the Prohibition ticket, and, as Mr. Watson is and ever has been markedly and exceptionally "wet," the question of law enforcement is one of the big issues in this campaign.

Whenever there has been an opportunity to vote on any measure affecting the liquor interests, no matter how far removed from its application, Mr. Watson has gone out of his way to uphold "wet" interests. He first registered against prohibition when the Alaska Prohibition bill was pending. He voted against the motion to move it up on the calendar, so it could sooner be made a law. He next voted against the Sheppard-Barkley bill for prohibition in the District of Columbia. He followed that with a vote against the National Prohibition Amendment.

When the Volstead Act was before the House, he voted against the Igoe motion to recommit to the Judiciary Committee to substitute weaker provisions, then voted against the passage of the bill. He failed to vote on the passage of the Volstead Act, over the veto of the President. He did not vote on the Anti-Beer Act, which placed on the sale of beer by prescription the same limitation placed on spirituous liquors and revived the penalties of the old internal revenue law in the matter of beverage liquors. He voted against the Crampton Bill, which placed the Prohibition unit employees under the Civil Service law and which provided for a Bureau of Prohibition within the Federal Department.

He voted aganst the Child Labor Amendment, and in general his attitude has been one of opposition to progressive measures.

Mr. Watson was elected to Congress two years ago by a majority of 12,266. The total vote cast was 51,838.

In the present campaign there are three candidates opposing him: Miss Van Skite, Mr. William Freed (Democrat) and Mr. Elmer Young (Socialist).

Women in Medicine

IN a recent interview in London, Miss L. M. Brooks, the warden and secretary of the London School of Medicine for Women, told of the coming celebration to be held in honor of the 50th anniversary of the Medical School for Women, and of the early struggle of women determined to carve out a career in the field of medicine. As a dedication to the memory of those who founded the school, a thanksgiving service will be held on October 25th in St. Paul's Cathedral. This will be given in appreciation of the opportunities for training, work and service opened to women in the past fifty years. Women representing all the professions have been asked to attend.

In speaking of this celebration, Miss Brooks said:

"At the time the London School of Medicine for Women was opened there was no professional training of any kind available for women. There were some women's colleges, but they were not university colleges, and there were no degrees in this country open to women. The colleges of those days were places for the higher education of girls and women—places where they could get the advantages of improved education, which, until 1849, when Bedford College was started, had not been possible outside their homes.

"THE school was opened to give professional training to women on exactly the same lines as was obtainable by men in the medical schools open to them. Whilst in one way it was a very remarkable thing that the first training open to women should have been in medicine, yet the history of women in medicine goes back to 1200 B. C., when a Princess of Colchis practiced as a physician and specialized in antidotes for poisons. In 600 B. C. there was a famous free-born Athenian woman of the name of Agnodice, who made a great reputation and had a large practice as an obstetrician, a medical subject which at that time received uncommonly little attention from Greek medical men. All down the ages there have been extraordinarily interesting examples of women practicing in medicine. Four of the early saints of the primitive church were women doctors, two being kinswomen of St. Paul the Apostle.

"WHEN the first British medical register was created, in 1858, the name of an Englishwoman appeared upon it, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, who had qualified at the little University of Geneva, in the State of New York, in 1858, and that of Dr. Elizabeth Garrett (later Mrs. Garrett Anderson) was added when she obtained an English qualification in 1865. So it is not really strange that the first training school to be opened to women in this country on a professional basis should have been for the practice of medicine.

"The London School of Medicine for Women was founded by the energy and determination of Sophia Jex-Blake, the leader of the seven women students who had gone up to Edinburgh in 1869 in the hope of obtaining admission to the most notable medical college of that time. After four years of struggle their admission to the Faculty of Medicine had been definitely refused. So defeated, but not dismayed, they came to London, where already Dr. Garrett Anderson had started the New Hospital for Women and gathered round her a considerable practice and a number of persons interested in the practice of medicine by women. Medical qualifications were rapidly opened to women, and when, in 1879, the University of London decided to open its degrees to women it was very largely influenced to do so by the fact that there were fully trained medical women and a medical school for women of university standard.

"THE Royal Free Hospital united with the London School of Medicine for Women in 1876, and the union of these two bodies has resulted in a school of high professional standing, of university rank, and with a graduate roll of more than a thousand members. The jubilee of the school in October marks a period of fifty years, during which the whole of the professional work of the country, with the exception of the priesthood, has opened to women. The celebrations to be carried out on the occasion are of a very wide character, the main function being the thansksgiving service at St. Paul's Cathedral.

"Although the entry of women into the medical profession is of comparatively recent date, a great tradition worthy of the profession as a whole has already been established, which it is for the younger women now entering medical schools to carry on and develop. The London School of Medicine for Women stands definitely to support the interests of women in the profession and to provide for them the best possible education in medicine. Its former students are working today all over the world, and the services of its graduates are used in many directions. During the past six months alone more than sixty appointments have been obtained by former students of the school in various hospitals and public positions at home and abroad. The majority of former students are in general practice."

The Home-Maker

Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley

Editors Note: Mrs. Wiley is National Chairman of the Home-Makers Council of the Woman's Party. She is the wife of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the pure food expert. She is the mother of two small children and has an ideal home of her own.

I FIND by the last census that there are 19,000,000 home-makers in the United States. Twenty-two per cent of the replies to the questionnaire which the Woman's Party sent out to our members give home-making as the principal occupation of the writers.

Is this vast army contented with its present status, or can something be done to render the accusation of the cynic untrue that marriage is simply the necessary formality to securing a divorce? Why is it that so few people after making love know how to keep it in their homes? For, as Oliver Herford says: "Of all long-felt wants, the want of love seems the longest." Why is it, judging by the number of disrupted homes advertised in the newspapers, that the art of home-making is fast becoming one of the lost arts?

The members of the Homemakers' Council, it seems to me, can join hands with specialists in the field of home economics and create a standing for their job, make it more of a profession and rate it as such from a pecuniary standpoint in the family budget, create a belief that the wife is entitled to her share in the family income. Our job is the subtle one of trying to influence public opinion.

It seems to me also too much can be said of "rights" and not enough of "responsibilities" and "obligations." "Women's rights should not make children's wrongs." If home-making is to be a place where strife is shut out and love shut in, some one has got to make personal sacrifice. Nothing is worth while which is not purchased with a price. If home is to be a place where there are little children, there must be self-sacrifice on some one's part, and the one who makes the home must pay the price. To "check the baby" for the sake of a "movie" is making the child nothing more than a piece of baggage.

The prospective home-maker, I believe, should earn her living for a while, by way of preparation, and the active home-maker should study home economics. Then, with a firm hold on God, a lively interest in outside affairs and a strong hope for future freedom and self-expression after the home nest is empty, the home-maker, it seems to me, can weather the gale on the stormy sea of matrimony and make a safe landing on the Islands of Contentment.

From The Press

Woman's Party

Telegram, Colorado Springs, September 27th.

"THERE is one other outstanding example of woman's political efforts as a sex—the work of the National Woman's Party to achieve a blanket amendment to the constitution, giving women full equality with men before the law. The Nineteenth Amendment was known as the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, in honor of one of the woman suffrage pioneers. The Equal Rights Amendment, proposed by the Woman's Party as the Twentieth Amendment, is named for Lucretia Mott, another suffrage leader of the nineteenth century.

"In order to demonstrate the need for such a measure the Woman's Party has made compilations of the laws of each state in regard to women. These show that instances of discriminatory laws are still numerous. In three states—Alabama, Georgia and Maryland—a father still has the right to will his children away from the custody of their mother. In Delaware, the husband can collect money damages when his wife is injured. In Michigan, married women do not have Equal Rights with husbands over joint property. Wisconsin passed the Equal Rights law as a state measure in 1921."

Women For Congress

Washington (D. C.) Post, September 29th.

"MISS Alice Paul starts a campaign and the Capitol barbers may just as well begin right now learning how to do the shingle bob."

Women As "Governors"

Milwaukee Sentinel, September 26th.

"ADVOCATES of an Equal Rights Amendment will derive fresh ammunition from the effort to obtain a court order barring 'Ma' Ferguson from holding the office of governor of Texas, on the ground that a woman is legally disqualified for an executive office.

"If women are qualified for legislative and judicial offices, it seems anomalous to make an exception with regard to executive offices. Court decisions, however, are cited to show that in a number of states, including Texas, women have been formally disqualified for the executive branch of the government. These decisions, of course, date back to former years, long before the Equal Suffrage Amendment was seriously considered and long before women thought of invading politics on a footing of sex equality.

"Possibly a valid case may be made out against Mrs. Ferguson under the law and the court rulings of Texas, but it is hard to understand the argument that, as a general principle, women are barred from ruling states or nations 'by common sense and by common law.'

" 'I defy the gentlemen on the other side of the case,' one lawyer is quoted as saying, 'to find a single instance in all history where a woman has been a governor of any state or any nation.'

"That depends upon what is meant by the term 'governor.' History certainly affords many instances of women governing states and nations as queens and empresses in their own right, and if this is an outrage upon common sense, some of the greatest nations must plead guilty to lack of common sense. If it is an offense against the common law, this law, which we took from England, must have been persistently violated by the British from the spacious times of Queen Elizabeth down to Queen Victoria.

"It looks as if 'Ma' Ferguson may become the center of a battle for another constitutional amendment."

Women's Wages

Washington Daily News.

"WHY is it that women have not been able to secure for themselves adequate recognition in industry, in spite of the fact that there are eight and one-half million women now working for wages in the United States?

"The Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor attempts to answer this in a booklet on women in industry recently issued.

"First of the reasons is misapprehension of facts. Women workers are handicapped because a whole budget of exploded theories are still current, though 'as antiquated as hoopskirts.' It is no longer true, the Woman's Bureau says, that women work for pin-money to buy frivolous frills; that girls who live at home are supported by their families and can get along on a very low wage; and that the women of industry are women between 18 and 25 years of age, only working for a few years while they look for a husband.

"According to the last census, the bureau points out, more than two million women workers are married women, either toiling to eke out the husband's wage to a point where it will care for the family, or bearing the entire burden of the support due to the husband's sickness, death, or desertion.

"Another reason why women lag in winning recognition for themselves is the double burden of fatigue born by great numbers of them.

"Many mothers work for eight or ten hours in a factory and then go home to toil for as many hours more over the housework, washing and sewing and cleaning and cooking.

"Many unmarried women workers give hours at night to helping with housework or sewing, or even take on extra work that small brothers and sisters may be cared for.

"Investigation has shown that men never make the effort to maintain a standard of living exerted by women. No matter how small his pay, the man does not come home at night and wash and iron his clothes, cook his supper over a gas plate to save the price of a meal in the restaurant, make over worn-out clothes, and trim his own hat. Yet women workers will do this, if there is no other way to maintain the standard they wish, no matter how exhausted they may be."

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